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COMMENT OF THE DAY

A Hidden Meaning

THE Socialist Opposition has given notice that it intends to fight denationalisation of British transport services tooth and nail when the present Parliamentary recess ends. For the Socialists this is a political obligation; to them nationalisation of the country's heavy industries and public services is a fundamental necessity, and they consider it their bounden duty to oppose and if possible to prevent any action on the part of any other political party which either does away with existing state ownership measures or which seeks to obstruct expansion of a nationalisation programme. But while the Socialists, as a political party, slavishly embrace the doctrine of state ownership, the ordinary voter in Britain is far from convinced that the system is the most beneficial to the nation as a whole. Amongst other things the supporters of the Labour Party will do well to remember that one of the main planks in the Tory platform in the last election was denationalisation—and the Conservatives were returned to power. The electors are not likely to have radically changed their minds on this question.

THE Labour Party has another, but hidden, reason for making a noisy issue out of denationalisation. It is a subject which lends itself to a rallying cry to a party which has become gravely split on policies. The Bevanites are at loggerheads with the orthodox Party leaders over rearmament and wage increases, but they can be expected to close the Socialist ranks over denationalisation, thus giving to the country the appearance of a unified party. The illusion is particularly desirable from the Socialists' viewpoint at this time because of the forthcoming annual conference of the Labour Party which cannot avoid a clash between Bevan and Attlee on certain issues, but which also offers the opportunity for an impressive display of unity on denationalisation.

The Kobe Affair

THE Japanese Government last week published Mr Yoshida's letter to Mr Murphy about jurisdiction over United Nations forces in Japan. It was phrased ambiguously. The Japanese Foreign Minister was right when he said in his press conference that it does not constitute an international agreement; there will have eventually to be a much more precise arrangement. But except in dealing with the two unfortunate sailors at Kobe, the Japanese Government has conducted itself in the spirit of what Mr Yoshida wrote. What went wrong at Kobe? Some of the explanations by the Foreign Minister are still a little mysterious. Nothing is known elsewhere of the efforts to surrender the prisoners to the British Army authorities which he says were made. The Kobe court acted with quite unusual speed in arraigning the men, and within two days of their arrest the British Consul had been told that they would not be handed over to the British forces for discipline. Their punishment was disproportionate. But there is no point in letting the incident grow larger. The task for diplomacy is to find a way of securing the sailors' release without this becoming an incident in the Japanese election campaign.

Britain Seeking To Break Korea Truce Deadlock NEW MOVE NOW BEING CONSIDERED

London, Sept. 8.
Britain is considering a new United Nations move in Panmunjom soon to break the deadlock in the Korean peace talks, authoritative sources disclosed today.
Consultations are in progress with the United States and some of the United Nations participating in Korean fighting on a new proposal to settle the hotly disputed prisoners of war issue which is holding up agreement.
The move was understood to have been initiated by Britain. Present plans are to make this new move at Panmunjom before the United Nations is faced with the issue at its General Assembly in New York next month.
Suggestions from among the European members are to keep the Korean issue out of the Assembly, at least until after the presidential elections in the United States.

NAGUIB'S FIRST DAY IN OFFICE

Cairo Sept. 8.
During his first day in office as complete ruler of Egypt, combining the offices of Prime Minister and Commander-in-Chief, General Naguib today repeated the army's determination to press ahead with its programme of reforms, especially the land reform.
The 16-man cabinet, all civilians with the exception of General Naguib, which was sworn in last night, held its first meeting tonight. A final draft of the land reform decree was considered.
The impression has grown here today that it was reluctance of the "old guard" politicians to support and implement social and political reforms demanded by the army, which motivated yesterday's action rather than a deliberate desire to impose a military dictatorship.
The army suspects that deliberate attempts to sabotage the military sponsored reform programme were being planned. Several more arrests were made this morning.
Special courts may be established to try those of the prison-ers who are formally charged. What kind of charges are to be preferred against them is not known but it is believed that allegations of illegal methods of acquiring wealth and attempts to oppose the new regime will be formulated. Some will probably be released.

Whisky Scandal At UN HQ

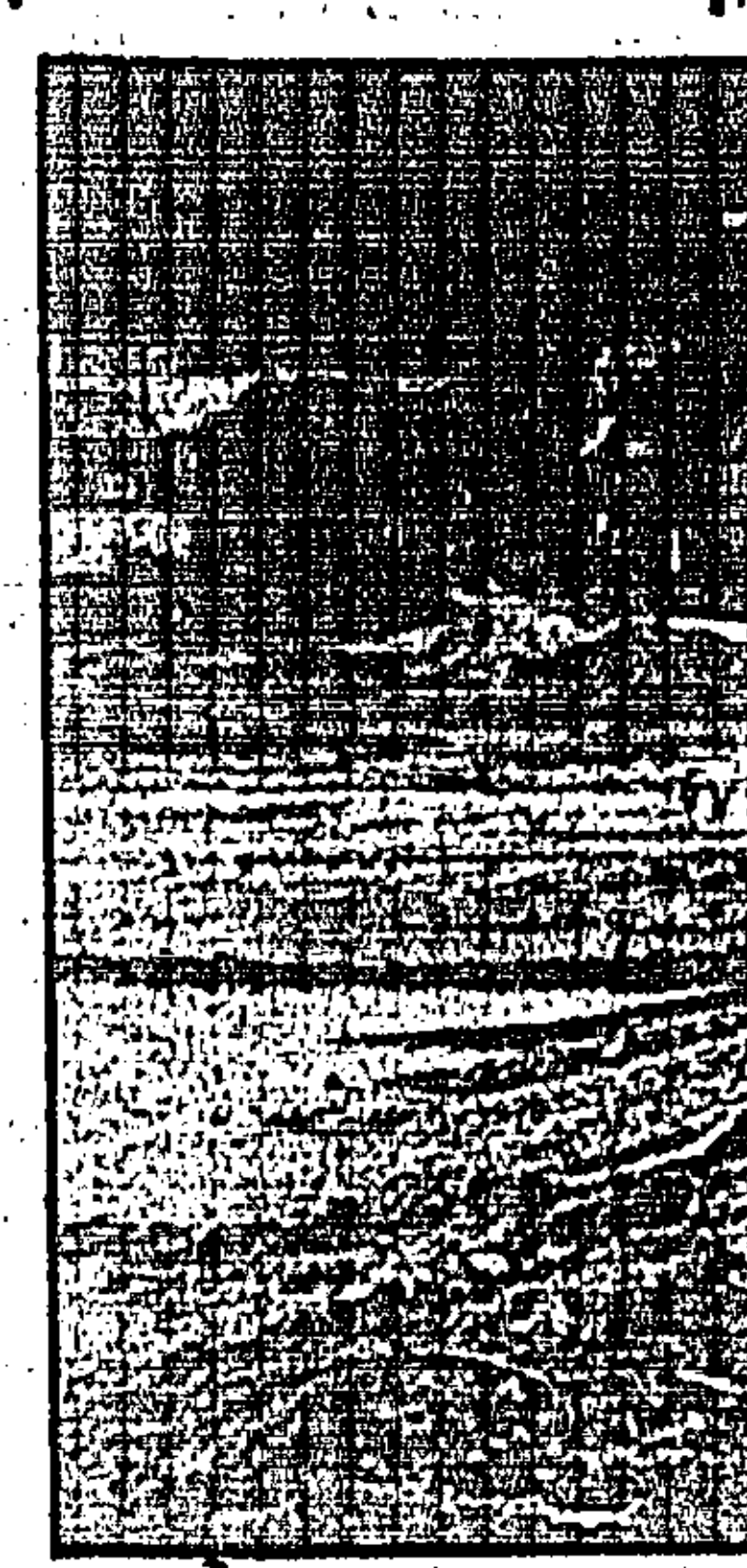
United Nations, Sept. 8.
United Nations diplomats and secretariat officials were accused today of buying whisky and other spirits tax-free and "bootlegging" some of the stuff at more than 700 per cent profit.

Mr Ben Josephs, President of the National Retail Liquor Package Stores Association, told an annual convention in New York today that of 3,000 permits issued to diplomats to buy tax-free liquor, he did not think that more than a hundred were bona fide entertainment requests.

The other 2,900 must be for deceitful purposes, he declared, adding: "bootleggers were having a field day" and that it was a pretty certain fact that some of them were operating through diplomatic and military contacts.
Since the July 23 army revolt the country is outwardly calmer than at almost any time since the Warfists abrogated the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty last October. But the question being asked is how long Naguib, advised by his military junta, will be able to work through a semblance of democracy to bring about their revolutionary social and economic reforms.

Because of army insistence on the speed and extent of the proposed reforms, many Egyptians today feared that, probably against his personal inclinations, he would be driven eventually into becoming an unmasked authoritarian, dispensing with all forms of civilian government. The immensity of Naguib's self-proclaimed revolution had scarcely been realised here.
Egypt's age-old social structure of the Pyramid, a mass of poor, dominated by a comparatively few rich landowners, seemed about to be overturned. All classes except the former pashas, have welcomed the army revolt and acknowledged that such a movement to "purge" public life is overdue. The Fellahs (peasants), beggars and hawkers in towns and general labourers, who have existed barely above starvation level, proclaimed Naguib as a saviour. Nearly everyone imagined that his poverty will be eliminated within months.
Life in Egypt is likely to be different, but the Egyptian worker is unlikely to gain the immense benefits he imagines quickly.—Reuter.

RESTORING LYNNMOUTH



The restoration of flood-damaged Lynmouth is in hand. Picture shows an Army bulldozer at work, clearing the original bed of the River Lyn of rubble, carried down by the flood waters when the river rushed along the main street at the right of its present course. Latest reports state that the devastated Devonshire village has again been hit by a heavy storm.

Labour Party's New Campaign

Strongly Opposing Denationalisation

London, Sept. 8.
Labour will put up a strong fight in Parliament against the new denationalisation proposals. The eight million strong Trades Union Congress, at its annual delegate conference at Margate last week, condemned the government transport policy as "a betrayal to political expediency."
A resolution issued by the Labour Party Headquarters today said the proposals, if implemented, would be injurious to the interests of the community as a whole, as they would lead to higher transport costs and a technically less efficient service.
It declared the British drive for higher production and more exports could not succeed without the help of an efficient transport system and it called on the government in the national interest to withdraw the bill.
The bill, when passed, will authorise the sale to private hauliers of 40,000 lorries now operated by the state services. The hauliers in return will pay a levy totalling about £4,000,000 a year.

COMPENSATION

The purpose of the levy will be to compensate British railways, which will remain state-owned, from the loss of trade they expect from the competition of road operators.

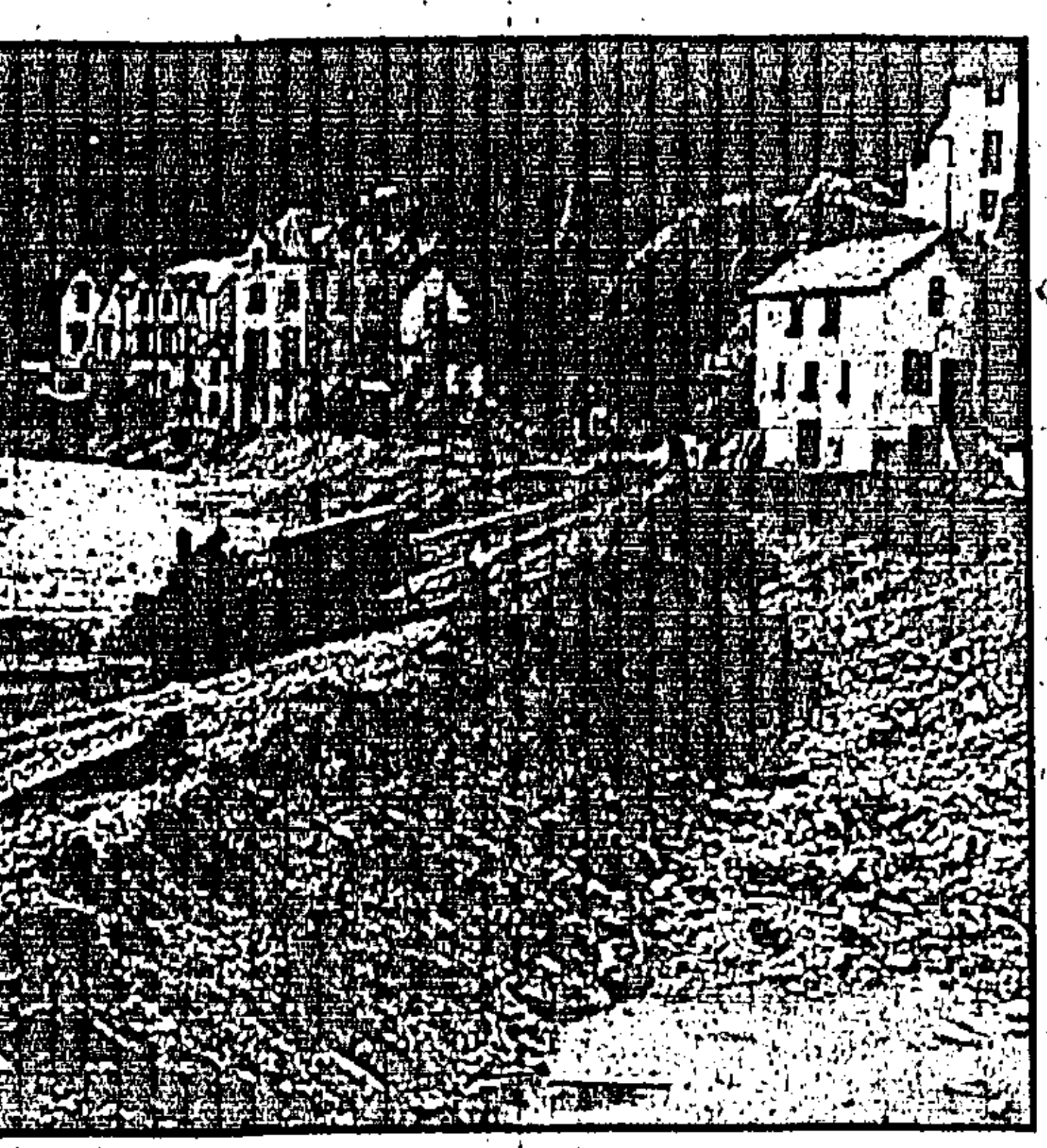
After the passing of the bill railways will be given greater freedom and regional managers will have considerable autonomy will be reinstated. The road and rail services were transferred to public ownership by the late Labour Government in 1947-48 and the Conservative Government have announced plans to denationalise the road transport industry.

The Labour Party today issued the text of a resolution to be submitted to delegate meetings throughout England, Scotland and Wales condemning the Conservative Government's "unscrupulous" plan. It deplores the government's new transport bill, issued recently, as "a petty measure" and calls upon the Conservatives to withdraw it in the national interest.
Labour threatened a national campaign against the denationalisation of road haulages, when before Parliament's summer recess, the government announced its new bill.—Reuter.

Swimming Bath Tragedy

San Francisco, Sept. 8.
Emanuel Rabbian, 19-year-old Iranian exchange student attending a San Francisco college, was found dead at the bottom of the YMCA pool on Sunday night.
The lifeguard and several other men were in or near the pool. It is said, but none saw the youth go under nor heard him call for help.—United Press.

Brazil Wants Persian Diesel Oil



Negotiations Going On
Rio de Janeiro, Sept. 8.
Brazil is negotiating for the purchase of Persian diesel oil, it was officially confirmed here today.
Originally the negotiations were of a private nature but they now have the official support of the Brazilian diplomatic representative in Teheran, Senhor Hugo Gonthier.
Imports will probably be delayed for 18 months, it was stated.
The evening newspaper O Globo reported negotiations were still in the initial phase, but it understood that questions of price and delivery had been discussed.
The oil was being offered at below world market price, the paper added.
Senhor Jao Alberto, head of the Commercial Relations Department of the Brazilian Foreign Office, said Brazil was trying to diversify her export marketing "and especially to find means of interchange with the Near East."
"With this in view, Brazil is intensifying her studies of possibilities of interchange with all that region including Persia," he said.
"Whence comes the emphasis on the possibility of acquisition of petroleum and derivatives which Persia can present as a (Contd. on back page, Col. 6)"

Accused Of Murdering 14 Inmates

Munich, Sept. 8.
Dr Werner Kirchert, 46, Chief Medical Officer at the Buchenwald concentration camp, was charged before a court here today with murdering 14 camp inmates.
He is alleged to have killed 13 Jewish prisoners by injecting air into their veins and another by injecting apomorphine, which causes violent sickness and vomiting.
Further charges accused him of causing the death of three sick Jews by refusing them medical attention, and of castrating 10 prisoners.
Dr Kirchert denied all charges. He admitted having administered apomorphine injections "rather generously" at Camp Commandant Koch's instructions, but claimed that he was told that the prisoners concerned had apopleptic fits and said that he had given the injections strictly according to medical rules.
Dr Kirchert also denied ever injecting air into a prisoner's veins.
Dr Kirchert is serving a 14-year labour camp sentence imposed in 1948 by a denazification court.—Reuter.

YIELDS TO PAY DEMANDS

London, Sept. 8.
Sir Walter Monckton, British Labour Minister, tonight yielded to demands for more pay by 1,500,000 workers after a six-week fight to get them to cut their claims.—Reuter.

Lizard Causes Train Accident

Melbourne, Sept. 8.
A long-tongued lizard ran up the leg of a railway guard's trousers at Lake Boga, near here, and derailed a train.
The guard was straining on a points lever to switch the train from a subsidiary to a main line when a lizard, an 18-inch-long, non-poisonous reptile, ran up his leg.
The shock made the guard swing the points back and three loaded trucks crashed off the line, tearing up a large section of the track.
Repair gangs took an hour to get things straight, putting the train 30 minutes behind schedule.
The guard was unhurt and the lizard alighted away in the confusion.—United Press.

Persian Diesel Oil

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"Whence comes the emphasis on the possibility of acquisition of petroleum and derivatives which Persia can present as a (Contd. on back page, Col. 6)"

King Conducts An Orchestra

Copenhagen, Sept. 8.
Shirt-sleeved King Frederik on Monday conducted recordings by a radio symphony orchestra. The recordings are to be played by a number of American radio stations this autumn.
The king, an accomplished musician who frequently has conducted the Royal Danish orchestra, led the 100-piece symphony in the overtures to Wagner's "Die Meistersinger" and the Danish festival play "Elverhoe" by Kuhlman.
The orchestra which the King led in the privacy of the radio concert hall will leave in October for a tour of the United States. The King has given permission for the use of the recordings he conducted by American radio stations. The object of the recordings is to help the orchestra toward a successful American tour.—Associated Press.

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MARRIED TEACHERS IN THE TRANSVAAL DEMAND EQUAL PAY CONDITIONS

Johannesburg, Sept. 8.

Married women teachers in the Transvaal, one of South Africa's four provinces, are preparing to walk out of their jobs if the Transvaal education authorities do not accede to their demand for "equal pay for equal work".

Employed on a temporary basis, the married women, of whom there are about 2,200 in the Transvaal, have decided on mass resignations unless they are granted the same salaries and working conditions as members of the permanent staff in the schools.

A walk-out would paralyse many schools which rely largely on temporary women teachers to maintain their staffs.

Increase In U.S. Plane Production

Washington, Sept. 8. Mr. Robert Finletter, United States Air Secretary, said today that American warplane production was now more than five times greater than when the Korean conflict started and would be seven times greater by the end of the year.

Mr. Finletter told a Press conference that he could not disclose the exact production figures, even for June, 1950 when the Korean War began.

However, industrial sources have estimated that about 250 military planes a month—of all types and for all the services—were being produced in mid-1950.

Mr. Finletter gave these statistics: "Total fighter production for 1952 Air Force in July of 1952 was about five times the amount of two years ago. Bomber production in July, 1952, was also five times higher than in July, 1950."—Reuter.

EMIGRATED TO CANADA BY YACHT

Hamilton, Sept. 8. Six men and a woman, including two Englishmen, who sailed across the Atlantic from Britain in a 72ft. yacht, have reached their journey's end in Hamilton harbour, at the western end of Lake Ontario.

Their 4,000-mile voyage from Falmouth, via the Azores, Bermuda, New York and the St. Lawrence River, lasted five weeks.

The yacht, Le Cheval Noir, a 60-ton converted Royal Naval harbour defence launch, with diesel motors and sails, was bought at Newhaven by Mr. Arthur Hill, of Hamilton.

"It had belonged to a publican at Richmond," he said.

STAYING IN CANADA
The English members of the crew are Mr. Jack Johnson, a lorry driver, former member of the Royal Army Service Corps, and Mr. Peter Lockwood, engineer and draftsman. Both expect to settle here.

The woman member, Mrs. C. Johnston, wife of the Canadian first mate, acted as cook.

The navigator, Mr. Ronald Spears, a DSC, formerly of the Merchant Navy, steered by the stars and dead reckoning. He claimed to never have had to alter course more than three degrees.—London Express Service.

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1. Rings on Her Fingers
 2. Come Fill the Cup
 3. The Golden Madonna
 4. The Thief of Baghdad
 5. Dodge City
 6. T. Debut Yourself

The Married Women Teachers' Association

organised a referendum among married women teachers last June to see what support it could rely upon in the event of a decision to strike.

One official said: "Sixty per cent of all married women teachers, not all necessarily members of our association, replied that they were strongly in favour of strike action."

In August, the Association informed the Administrator of the Transvaal, Dr. William Nicol, and the Director of the Transvaal Education Department, Dr. A. H. du P. van Wyk, that they would stage a walk-out in September unless existing pay discrimination against them was abolished.

Liaison officers were then appointed at all schools to collect mass resignations from married women teachers. The resignations are being held until tomorrow, when, unless the Education Department indicates that it is prepared to negotiate, they will be handed in.

They will take effect 24 hours later.

Women teachers have to resign their positions on the permanent staff when they marry. They may then be employed on a temporary, 24-hour basis, but at a lower rate of pay—nine-tenths of the salary of permanent teachers.

DISCRIMINATION
This, according to Mrs. M. Luyt, President of the Married Women Teachers' Association, means an average salary discrimination of £30 a year against married women teachers under 1947 salary scales, and as much as £160 a year under present-day scales.

"And those against whom there has been discrimination are the very ones who have kept our schools open since the beginning of the war," Mrs. Luyt adds.

The Association is receiving strong support from several organisations, including the National Council of Women, the Labour Party in the Transvaal, teachers' organisations and parents' bodies.

The National Council of Women, which among other things, is seeking full citizenship rights for women and equal pay for both sexes, issued a statement supporting the principle that there should be no discrimination against women simply because of marriage.

Mrs. N. Kewley, President of the Council, said: "We feel strongly that women should not be forced to resign their posts on being married. We believe that this is one of the reasons why women are not entering the profession to the extent that they used to. We believe that all women, married or single, should be paid the same for doing the same work."

SOME DISAGREEMENT
The Transvaal is the only province in which such discrimination is practised.

The Transvaal Teachers' Association, representing permanent teachers, has repeatedly urged the education authorities to withdraw regulations discriminating between married and unmarried women teachers.

While all married women teachers are united in the demand that there should be no salary discrimination, not all of them are in favour of such drastic action as a walk-out to give effect to their demand.

The Married Women Teachers' Association's membership is 10 per cent English-speaking and 50 per cent Afrikaans-speaking, but while nearly all English-speaking married women teachers belong to the Association, many Afrikaans-speaking married women teachers are members of the Transvaal Onderwysvereniging, whose members are mainly Afrikaans permanent teachers.

Married women members of this Afrikaans body have

decided definitely not to join the walk-out, although they, too, are pressing for higher wages.

DIRECTOR'S BELIEF
Having received the assurance that these Afrikaans teachers will not join the walk-out, the Director of Education, Dr. van Wyk, believes that the walk-out will have limited effect. He says that although individual schools on the Witwatersrand could be affected, schools elsewhere will be relatively unaffected because members of the Transvaal Onderwysvereniging, who have promised not to strike, are in the majority everywhere except on the Witwatersrand.

Dr. Theodor Wassenaar, member of the Transvaal's Executive Council, which administers affairs on behalf of the Provincial Council, says that if the married women teachers carry out their threat of mass resignations, steps will be taken to fill their places. He says that the shortage of teachers is most serious in English medium schools which would suffer most if the threat is carried out.

Newspapers have reported a plan to use senior students at the province's four teachers' training colleges to fill vacancies caused by mass resignations. But Dr. Wassenaar says that the Executive Committee has no knowledge of this scheme. Knowledge of such a proposal has also been denied by Dr. van Wyk.

REQUEST TO PARENTS
Meanwhile, the chairman of the Home and School Council, J. Baker, has asked parents to withdraw their children if unqualified teachers are substituted for the strikers.

"We have been given to understand that the Education Department is considering installing teacher trainees to fill the gap which will result from the resignation of married women teachers," he says.

"Acting for parents of more than 30,000 school children on the Witwatersrand, the Home and School Council categorically states that it refuses to allow children to be taught by unqualified teachers."

"We shall not support in any manner any action taken by the authorities to circumvent the perfectly justifiable claims of the Married Women Teachers' Association."—Reuter.

Jap Economists In Formosa

Taipei, Sept. 8. Ten members of a private Osaka economic delegation flew to the east coast city of Hualien today to look into industrial investment possibilities in that area.

It is believed the Osaka businessmen are considering building electric plants in various cities on Formosa's power-short east coast.—Associated Press.

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Start Of A New Epoch

The Schuman Plan

Luxembourg, Sept. 8.

The West German Chancellor, Dr. Konrad Adenauer, opening the first meeting of the Council of Ministers of the Schuman Coal-Steel Community here today, said it was the beginning of a "new epoch of peace, of agreement and of a new well-being."

Dr. Adenauer also declared that European co-operation should not remain within the narrow framework of the coal and steel merger.

He said the Council of Ministers, as the federal organ of the union, had a double duty. First, it was a supra-national organ existing side by side with the national States, and equipped with the sovereign rights which the national States had conferred on it.

Secondly, it represented toward the coal and steel union the interests of the member States, where they had not conferred sovereign rights on the union.

Dr. Adenauer added: "The Council of Ministers has a liaison and a mediation role. It stands at the crossroads of two sovereignties, one national and the other supra-national."

He warned the States against giving priority to the protection of their own rights, and asked the Council of Ministers to give the union's authority a free hand.

The Ministers will begin formal business here tomorrow. The agenda includes the report of the High Authority on its activities since it was established last month.

Under this heading will come relations with the British and United States Governments.—Reuter.

Japan Again Trade Rival Of Britain

Singapore, Sept. 8.

Japan, in her bid to recapture East Asian trade, is becoming a serious rival to India and Britain in the Malayan market, says the Singapore Indian Chamber of Commerce in its monthly report.

In the first half of this year, Japan "virtually eclipsed" India as Malaya's supplier of textiles. Japan held the monopoly in artificial silk goods and gained a lead over competitors in outer garments, underwear and hosiery.

In 1950 India sent 70 per cent of textiles imported into Malaya. Britain shipped about 10 per cent, while Japan lagged behind.

In May 1952, however, out of textiles totalling \$11,700,000, into Malaya, Japan accounted for \$5,700,000, Britain \$2,000,000 and India \$1,000,000.

Japan was the third biggest seller to Malaya in the half year ending June. Britain sold \$437,982.188 worth of goods, Indonesia \$463,518,702; Japan \$104,342,631; Thailand \$154,649,603; U.S.A. \$112,358,772 and India \$45,106,452.

Malayan markets are today well stocked with a variety of Japanese goods, said the Chamber.—Reuter.

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Another 20th Century-Fox Masterpiece

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PRESS PHOTOGRAPHS

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Aircraft Of The Future

Designer's Forecast

Belfast, Sept. 8.
The atom-powered airliner of the future may weigh about 500,000 pounds, and it will take off from the water, aided by liquid rockets, an aircraft designer forecast to scientists here today.

The designer, Mr. Henry Knowler, was speaking to the engineering section of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, which is holding its annual conference here.

He said that it could be inferred that vapour-driven turbine engines with propellers or ducted fans would form the power units. Members of the physics section of the Association were told about a suggestion to turn the sky into a kind of monster neon light tube.

Dr. A. Von Engel, an Oxford physicist, said that during the war a well-known physicist suggested the use of strong beams of short-waves directed on the thin upper air.

The theory was that gas discharges would then occur, lighting up the sky.

Unfortunately, Dr. Von Engel said, there was not enough electrical power in the world to produce more than a glimmer from such a source.

Another aircraft designer, Mr. Keith Lucas, urged that in developing atomic planes there must be the closest possible understanding between the atomic research experimental establishments and the aircraft industry.

He warned: "Unnecessary secrecy will deprive Britain of the chance to lead in the atomic age."—Reuter.

Greek Youths Deported

Athens, Sept. 8.
Eleven members of the executive of Edne, extreme left-wing youth organisation, have been deported to Agios Evstratios Island by a decision of the Government's security committee.

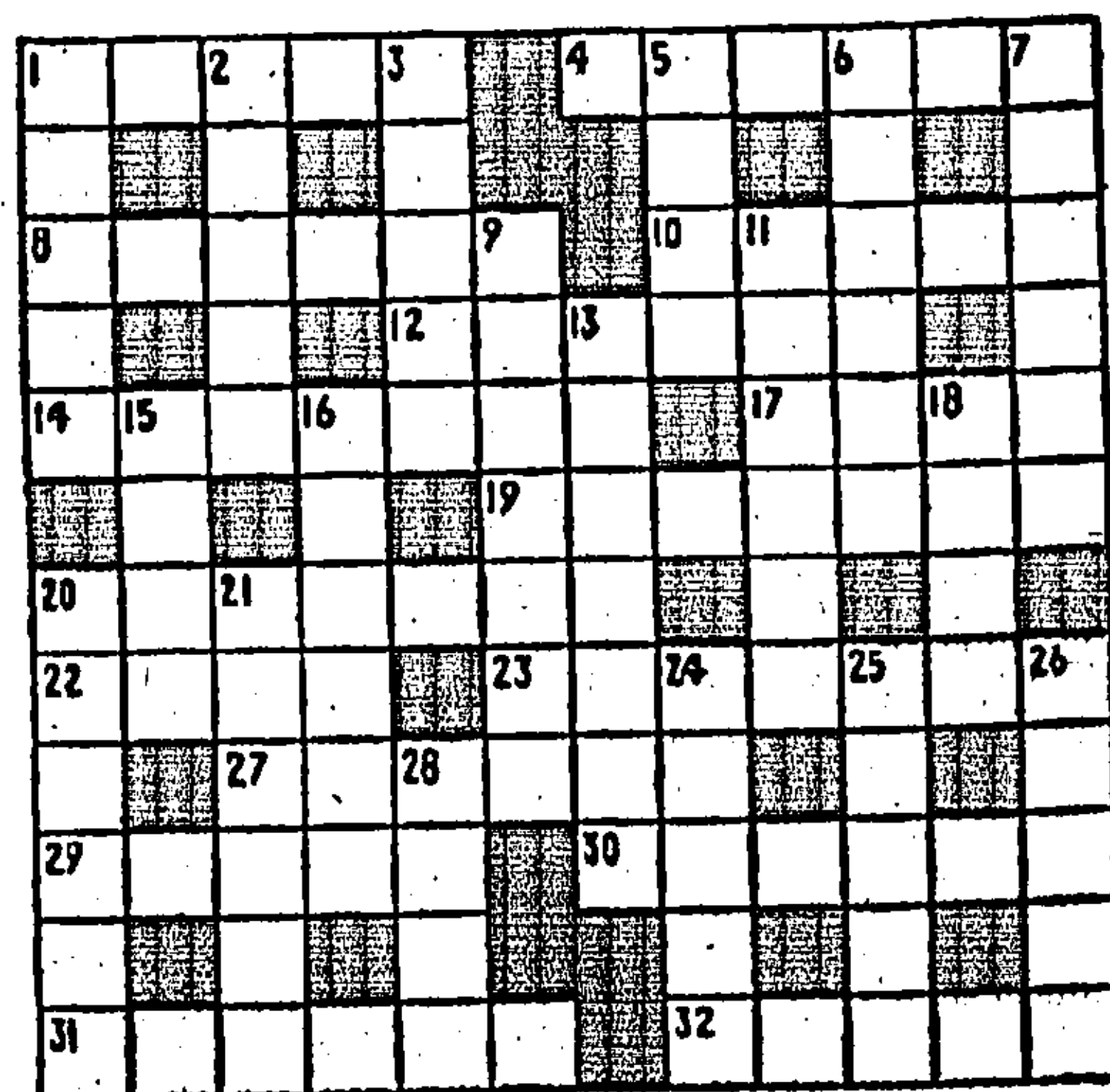
Edne was charged with being "an open section of the outlawed Communist Party". The organisation's headquarters were seized on Saturday and 15 members arrested.—Reuter.

War Criminal Released

Dortmund, Sept. 8.
Julius Otto Albertmann, condemned to death in 1948 for his part in killing 30 Russian prisoners of war, was today released from a British-controlled war criminal prison near here.

The sentence was commuted to life imprisonment and later reduced to ten years. Part of that was limited for good conduct.—Reuter.

A British Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS

- 1 Stacks of hay (5).
- 4 Shell-hole (6).
- 8 Term (6).
- 10 Tapestry (5).
- 12 Condemned (6).
- 14 Bishop's district (7).
- 17 Dull (6).
- 18 Lashed (7).
- 20 Mooring post (7).
- 22 Dye plant (4).
- 23 Slaves (7).
- 27 Special aptitude (6).
- 28 Chemical (5).
- 30 Place of worship (6).
- 31 Uncommon object (6).
- 37 Squeeze (5).

DOWN

- 1 Fleet (5).
- 2 Ship's load (5).
- 3 Slant (4).
- 5 Harvest (4).
- 6 Extreme fright (6).
- 7 Hazzard (6).
- 9 Earn (7).
- 10 Refutes (6).
- 11 Ornament (7).
- 16 Vault (6).
- 18 Actual (4).
- 20 Standard (6).
- 21 Brood (6).
- 24 Precipitous (5).
- 25 Sufficient (5).
- 26 Simmers (5).
- 28 Departed (4).

YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD: Across—3 Prestige, 6 Rains, 9 Revealed, 11 Preceded, 13 Drew, 15 Funder, 16 Treatise, 19 Otto, 21 Reluctant, 25 Harrison, 26 Rill, 27 Elongate. Down—1 Prop, 2 Vice, 4 Rued, 5 Spect, 6 Meter, 7 Endow, 8 Remit, 10 Venue, 12 Toast, 14 Ensnare, 16 Freed, 17 Lapse, 18 Ours, 20 Togo, 21 Ring, 22 Last, 23 Trip, 24 Dull.

Eden Outlines West's Views On The German Unity Problem

Opium Seizure In Thailand

Bangkok, Sept. 8.
The police yesterday seized 97 kilos of illicit opium when a band of 20 smugglers attempted to enter Nakorn Svarga in North Thailand.
Five smugglers were arrested, while the others fled into the jungle.
Other reports stated that police reinforcements had been sent to the Thailand border against tribesmen who were plundering villages in the Chienmai area.—France-Press.

PROBLEMS FACING THE EMPIRE

Algonquin Park, Sept. 8.
The External Affairs Minister, Mr. Lester Pearson, said here last night that Canada would cooperate like any other part of the Commonwealth in the November Commonwealth Conference in London.
"We understand the importance of our Commonwealth contacts," he said.

Mr. Pearson told the Ontario-Quebec section of the Young Liberal Federation: "There are now problems which have replaced some of the old ones."
The fact that the Asian countries now sit with us at the Commonwealth table is a problem and an opportunity.

"The Commonwealth is one of the few remaining bridges between Asia and the West."

Mr. Pearson reviewed Western peace efforts, particularly the work of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, which he said was an instrument able to guarantee peace as the United Nations could not do on account of the Russian veto.

He leaves for Europe today for a NATO meeting.—Reuter.

Bacon Supplies Stopped

The Hague, Sept. 8.
Dutch bacon deliveries to Britain have stopped because of the "little perspective" offered by talks with Britain.

The 35,000-ton bacon contract with Britain has ended now that the full amount has been delivered.

Official circles said: "There are better sales opportunities elsewhere." They refused to indicate with which country.—Reuter.

Unity Problem CONDITIONS FOR TALKS

Sheffield, Sept. 8.

The Foreign Secretary, Mr. Anthony Eden, said tonight that a settlement which would unite Germany must be negotiated with an all-German government freely elected by the German people.

Mr. Eden, who was addressing a political meeting here, said the West was ready to talk at any time.

"We want peace and if the others want peace, too, they can have it," he declared.

"For instance, we are ready for four-power talks on Germany, which have been the subject of such long exchanges with the Russians. But they must deal with realities."

The question of free elections, key-point of Western notes to



ANTHONY EDEN

Moscow, was not a mere matter of detail.

"We have not been quibbling about procedure," Mr. Eden said. "Our point all along has been that a peace treaty for all Germany is it is to have any chance of being effective, must be negotiated with an all-German government."

Mr. Eden vehemently denied that the establishment of the European Defence Community lessened the chance of eventual understanding with Russia.

"I do not speak with it," he said. "All our experience shows that a strong and determined free world is less likely to run into trouble with the Soviet Union than a weak and divided one."

"When it is seen plainly that an attack upon the West is a risk too great to run, shall we not then have improved the prospects for successful talks and the settlement of differences? I am convinced that we shall."—Reuter.

Youthful King Drives A Tank

Fort Knox, Sept. 8.
King Faisal II of Iraq got first-hand information here today on some of the Army's newest armoured equipment when he actually operated some of it.

The 17-year-old monarch was invited to drive an M-47 tank and to drive an eight-wheel truck in addition to shooting the tank's cannon.

A 21-gun salute greeted him on his arrival here today. During his visit he will see a "mounted review" of millions of dollars worth of military equipment.

The King arrived here on Sunday night by plane from Phoenix, Arizona, where he was inspecting the Salt River Valley reclamation project as part of his tour of the United States.

He cancelled a trip to Muscle Shoals, Alabama, where he was to look over the Tennessee Valley Authority project. The King cancelled the Alabama trip because he had to arrive in New York a day earlier than the original plans called for. This is the first military reservation that King Faisal has visited on his extended tour of the country.

He and his party of eight, which included his uncle, Prince Abdul Ilah, were welcomed here by Major-General John Collier, Fort Knox Commander. Prince Abdul is ruling Iraq as Regent until King Faisal reaches the age of 18.

The King will leave here late today to continue his cross-country tour which is sponsored by the State Department.—United Press.

U.S. Aid For Far East

Washington, Sept. 8.
The Mutual Security Agency announced today that it had made initial allotments totalling \$48,200,000 out of 1953 fiscal year funds for its Far East programme.

The allotments provide \$33,537,000 for Formosa, \$25,000,000 for the Associated States of Indo-China, \$4,000,000 for the Philippines and \$1,500,000 for Thailand.

An additional \$103,000 has been allotted for programme costs not allocated to individual countries. The allotments were the first made against the \$204,878,250 available for the agency's Far East programme for the year ending June 30, 1953.—Reuter.

Physician's Revelation Of Royal Drinking Habits

London, Sept. 8.
King James VI of England had a good head for drinking but weak legs, a wonderful appetite for meat but no teeth.

This was part of a candid memorandum on the preservation of the King's health written by his physician in 1623 and disclosed at a medical conference here today.

Sir John Charles, Chief Medical Officer of Britain's Health Ministry, quoted the memorandum in a speech to the first international congress on medical records.

Here are some of the physician's observations on his royal master: The King had had a drunken wet nurse. He had a very steadfast brain which was never disturbed by the sea, by drinking wine or by driving in a coach.

He was easily affected by the cold and suffered in cold and damp weather. His stomach was always ready for the burden of a large quantity of food.

His legs seemed not strong enough to sustain the weight of his body. His skin itched easily and he had difficulty in swallowing.

The King ate no bread. Generally he took roast meat and owing to want of teeth he did not chew but bolted it.

In drink he erred as to quality, quantity, time and order. He had the strongest antipathy to water and all watery drinks.

Doing It The Easy Way



Five young mountaineers climb 20,000 feet the easy way when they are aloft in a Boeing Airplane Company Strato-trainer in Seattle. They will soon be climbing the hard way when they tackle the 17,000-foot King Peak in Yukon Territory, and wished to test themselves at altitudes they will encounter on the climb.—Express Photo.

Dwight Eisenhower Continues Attack On Administration

Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 8.

Dwight Eisenhower today labelled the Democratic administration a "damnable octopus" and promised to "restore" co-operation between the White House and Congress if he is elected President.

Mr. Eisenhower, Republican presidential candidate, also promised to "wipe out" segregation of Negroes and whites in the nation's capital and declared, while brandishing an over-sized broom, "there is a great clean-up job to be done" in the Federal Government.

Mr. Eisenhower came to the home State of Senator Robert Taft, whom he defeated for the nomination, to speak to Republican Party leaders from Ohio, Pennsylvania and Maryland, who had gathered here for a conference on his campaign.

He arrived here en route to another tour of the South, where he made a number of speeches last week. Reflecting on the first crossing of the Mason-Dixon Line, he said, "I am convinced there is just as much fervour to get rid of the damnable octopus (the Administration) there as there is here."

Senator John Bricker of Ohio, former Republican vice-presidential candidate and Senator Taft's backer for the Republican nomination, introduced Mr. Eisenhower.

Senator Bricker pledged that Mr. Eisenhower would get all the help he needed as candidate and as President if he were elected.

In Washington, Senator Taft said that the extent of his role in Mr. Eisenhower's campaign would be determined at a conference he would hold shortly with the Republican candidate.

Senator John Sparkman, of Alabama, the Democratic vice-presidential nominee, said in St. Louis that Mr. Eisenhower's stand on the islands of "may cost us some votes in the South, but I do not see any Southern man going Republican".—United Press.

In other political developments, Senator Richard Nixon, Mr. Eisenhower's running mate, told a Boston audience that the present Secretary of State, Dean Acheson, would be dismissed if the Republicans won in November, and "this fact alone should be enough to recommend Mr. Eisenhower's election".

Senator John Sparkman, of Alabama, the Democratic vice-presidential nominee, said in St. Louis that Mr. Eisenhower's stand on the islands of "may cost us some votes in the South, but I do not see any Southern man going Republican".—United Press.

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Arab League Council To Hold Meeting This Week

Cairo, Sept. 8.

Delegates of the seven Arab States will gather here on Wednesday this week to tackle long-standing Arab problems whose solution may clarify the Arab world's position in the East-West cold war.

Among the most controversial topics to be debated by the representatives of Egypt, Syria, Lebanon, Iraq, Yemen, Saudi Arabia and Jordan—which make up the Arab League—are the inter-Arab collective security pact and Israel.

The collective security pact was agreed upon in 1950. It aims at setting up a unified Arab military organisation. Its primary object is to oppose a solid front to the fast expanding military and industrial potential of Israel.

But with recent developments, this military alliance may become a major pawn in the East-West cold war. Its connection with a proposed Western-sponsored Middle East Defence command may go a long way towards strengthening the hand of the Western democracies.

The pact became effective only on August 23, it took two years for the League members to sign it—the late King Abdullah of Jordan was the main procrastinator—and to obtain the necessary four ratifications which would enforce it. So far the pact has been ratified by Egypt, Syria, Iraq, Jordan and Saudi Arabia.

While the League Council will meet to study overall Arab policy, military experts of the member States will get together to work out the actual details of military co-operation under the pact.

Several questions in this connection are likely to be raised, according to competent observers. These include the question of overall command of the Arab armies, of using similar equipment, of logistics, of liaison and others. They are expected to lead to elaborate discussions.

On the other hand, the pact also provides for closer economic co-operation between the seven Arab States. This will be studied by committees set up for the purpose.

Next in line will be the problem of Israel. Almost five years have elapsed since the United Nations Assembly decided the partition of Palestine and the creation of the Jewish State. Ever since, Israel has been a thorn in the Arab world's side, and the Arabs have never desisted from their policy of protest against the existence of Israel.

Arabs, technically are still at war with the Jewish State. Recent peace overtures by the Israeli Premier, Ben Gurion, were ignored in Egyptian and Arab political quarters. These noted with distrust that while Ben Gurion was stretching his hand out to Egypt, the Israeli Parliament was debating an increase in the military service in Israel.

Also a recent proposal to create a federal State with Jewish and Arab districts in Palestine was met with little favour in Arab capitals.

Arabs on both occasions reversed their would stick to their stated policy. This is based on the following points:

1—Israel's existence, which forced hundreds of thousands of Arabs away from their ancestral land, is illegal.

2—There can be no discussion with Israel towards a peaceful settlement of the problem before Israel repatriates, and grants compensation to some 600,000 Arab refugees who fled Palestine in 1948. These may have been wandering in Arab countries in unbelievable conditions of misery, illness and destitution. Another condition put by the Arabs is that Israel should heed United Nations decisions which so far have been ignored by Israel.

3—The Arab States are determined to continue their economic boycott of the Jewish State. Recent reports of Israel's increasing economic difficulties have acted as an incentive in this field. Shipping goods to Israel ports are blacklisted in Arab countries. The land borders between Israel and some of the Arab States are under close watch to prevent smuggling of goods. Arab delegates meet periodically to take measures toward tightening the economic blockade of Israel. It is expected that new measures will emerge from the forthcoming League.

Another question which arose in the past few days is a proposal by Moshe Shalev, an Israeli Minister to Damascus, to set up an "Arab Commonwealth" under which the Arab countries' resources would be pooled.

The Arab League, founded in 1945, has often come under fire of Arab and foreign critics. They repeatedly charged that this body talked much with little action and less results.

However, these same critics concede that things may change now. The events in Egypt may inject new energy into the inter-Arab body. Egypt, by general consensus, is the mainspring of the Arab League. Her influence may wake up other member States and start the League on the way to concrete realisations.

In this action, observers said, Egypt would have the active cooperation of Abdel Rahman Azzam, the dynamic and enthusiastic League Secretary-General, who is considered the most tenacious engineer of Arab unity.—Associated Press.

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A TOKYO CANARD IS REFUTED

London, Sept. 8.

An official of the Cotton Board said that there was no truth whatever in a report from Tokyo that the British cotton industry had proposed the formation of a "combine" of British and Japanese cotton-goods exporters to exclude competition from other countries.

A leading Manchester cotton merchant described the report as "a little bit of fishing" on the part of the Japanese. He said:

"It looks as if they are trying to create a little difficulty between India and ourselves and at the same time to further their interest in the Far East, where they want to get a major part of the trade. Like Russian propaganda, it sinks in here and there, and it is rather adverse to us here. Their idea, no doubt, is that they want to be in the running in the Far East, and this sort of statement is bound to create the feeling there that 'Lancashire is not going to supply as much and we must depend on Japan.'"

The speaker suggested that the report was linked with a revival of the competition of markets in South-east Asia wholly run by Asian peoples and was "intended to sink in the native mind." Japan, in his view, had had nothing to worry about for some time. "You can talk till you are blue in the face about costs—and they have increased their costs—but the fact remains that at any one time they can cut their prices by 30 per cent and still make a profit," he declared.

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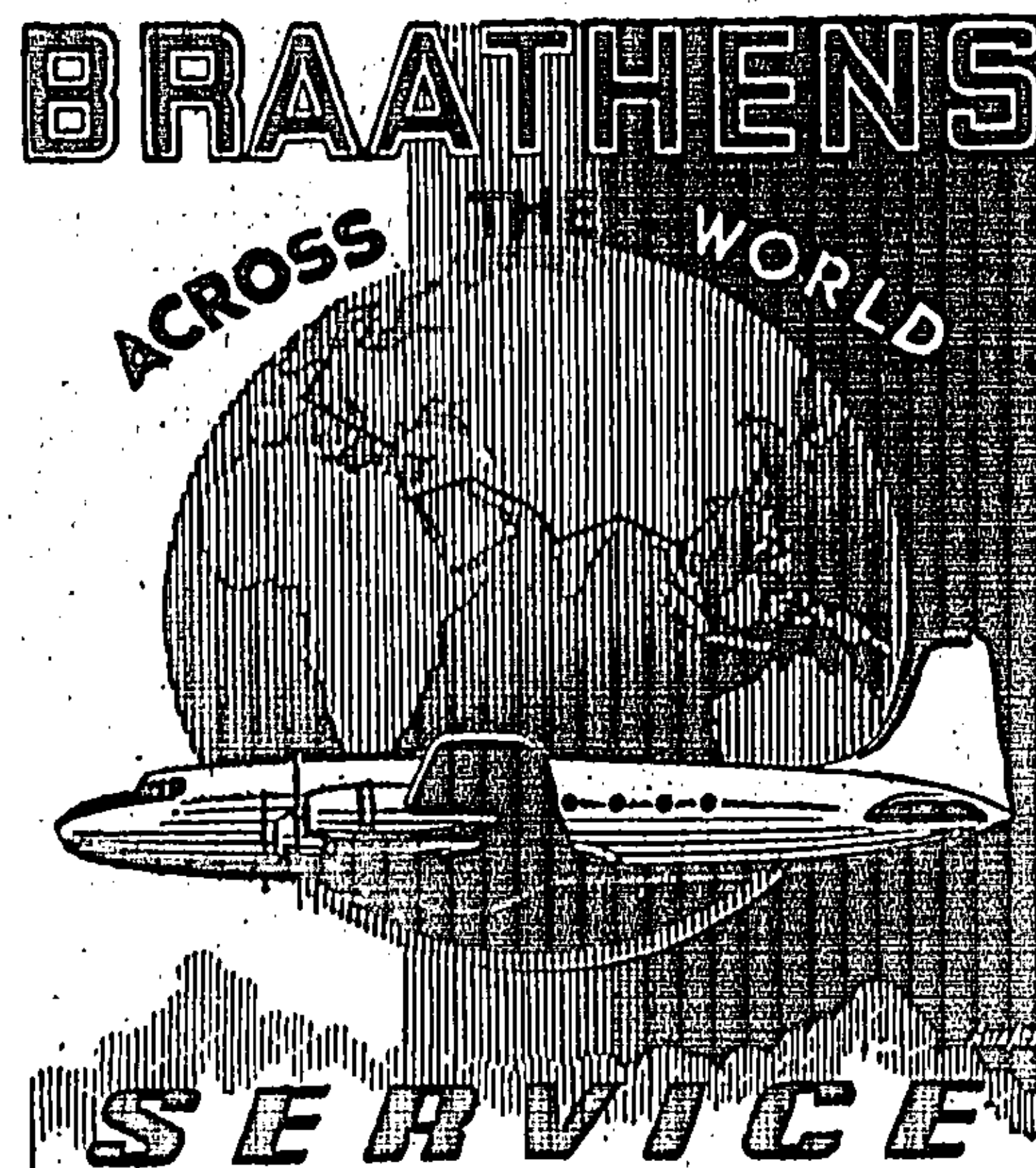
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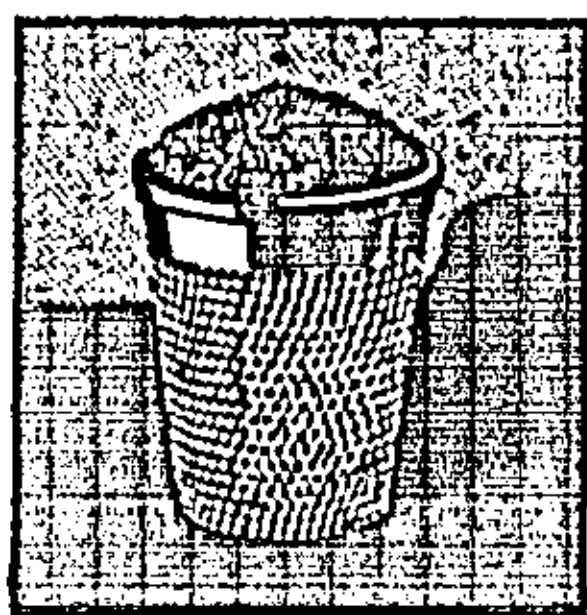
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THE DAY THAT STALIN DIES

THE bells on the guard towers of the Kremlin shrilled. The signal lights flashed green. One by one six lorries of Stalin's secret police roared up the gangway and disappeared through the portals of the Kremlin walls.

That was two months ago. The few passers-by in Moscow's Red Square took little notice. Police lorries entering or leaving the Kremlin are a common enough sight.

But these lorries were something special. They contained a complete set of special laboratory apparatus, pharmaceutical supplies and equipment from the Soviet "Institute for the prolongation of life."

Under special orders from Stalin himself, the institute and its famed woman director, biologist Olga Lepeshinskaya, had been attached to the Kremlin staff. Now they were moving in.

In my view, the move of Professor Lepeshinskaya into the Kremlin is one of the most significant pieces of news to come out of Russia for a long time.

As important as the long-delayed summoning of the Party Congress and the newly announced changes in the Statutes and leadership organisation of the party.

And as I read these events they are intimately connected.

Both spring from the obsession which today haunts the Kremlin leaders: the death of 72-year-old Stalin, its consequences for themselves and the Soviet machine.

The test

OLGA LEPESHINSKAYA and her staff of biologists are using all the resources of Soviet science to prolong Stalin's life. The Kremlin's political paladins are overhauling the party structure to strengthen it to survive the removal of the kingpin.

For some time reports have been trickling through of Professor Olga's experiments which, coming from any other realm than the Soviet Union, would be dismissed as fantastic.

Sixty Georgian peasants of approximately the same age as Stalin, the same blood group and general physical frame have been rounded up as guinea pigs. They are being used to test out drugs and processes which, if successful, are then to be applied to Stalin.

The problem

FOR the politicians the problem is different. Their problem is to ensure that when Stalin dies the transfer of power to his successor or successors takes place smoothly and without a civil disruption which the West could exploit.

What is going on in Russia now?

A struggle for power?
Yes. But also a fight
to keep a man alive

by SEFTON DELMER

They are made all the more acutely conscious of this problem by the presence in Moscow of Mr. George Kennan, the U.S. envoy.

In the days when he was chief planner of U.S. cold-war strategy, Kennan made a close study of the Soviet capacity to stand up to the strain of Stalin's removal.

"There has been," he wrote, "a dangerous concealment of political life in the higher circles of Soviet power. . . . Today well over half of the party members are persons who have entered since the last Party Congress (in 1939).

"There must be a growing divergence in age, outlook, and interest between the great mass of party members . . . and the little self-perpetuating clique of men at the top.

The policy

WELL, the Kremlin appears to be taking the first step to deal with the situation.

The Party Congress has been summoned—for the first time since 1939. The leaders show themselves to the rank and file.

The Politburo, Stalin's inner Cabinet, and its associate committee, the Orgburo, are to disappear. Instead there will be created a "Presidium," a new ruling committee to embrace the functions of both.

There are pointers which suggest that a policy of rejuvenation is intended—and a policy of terror to disperse any "undisciplined elements."

For rejuvenation speaks the fact that the report of the Central Committee to the Congress, which in 1939 was delivered by Stalin himself, will not be delivered by 62-year-old Molotov, "officially" next in succession, but by 50-year-old Malenkov.

In fact Molotov is not mentioned in the announcements at all. Nor is there any reference to Stalin's committee which in 1939 was entrusted with the task of working out a new programme for the party.

The result

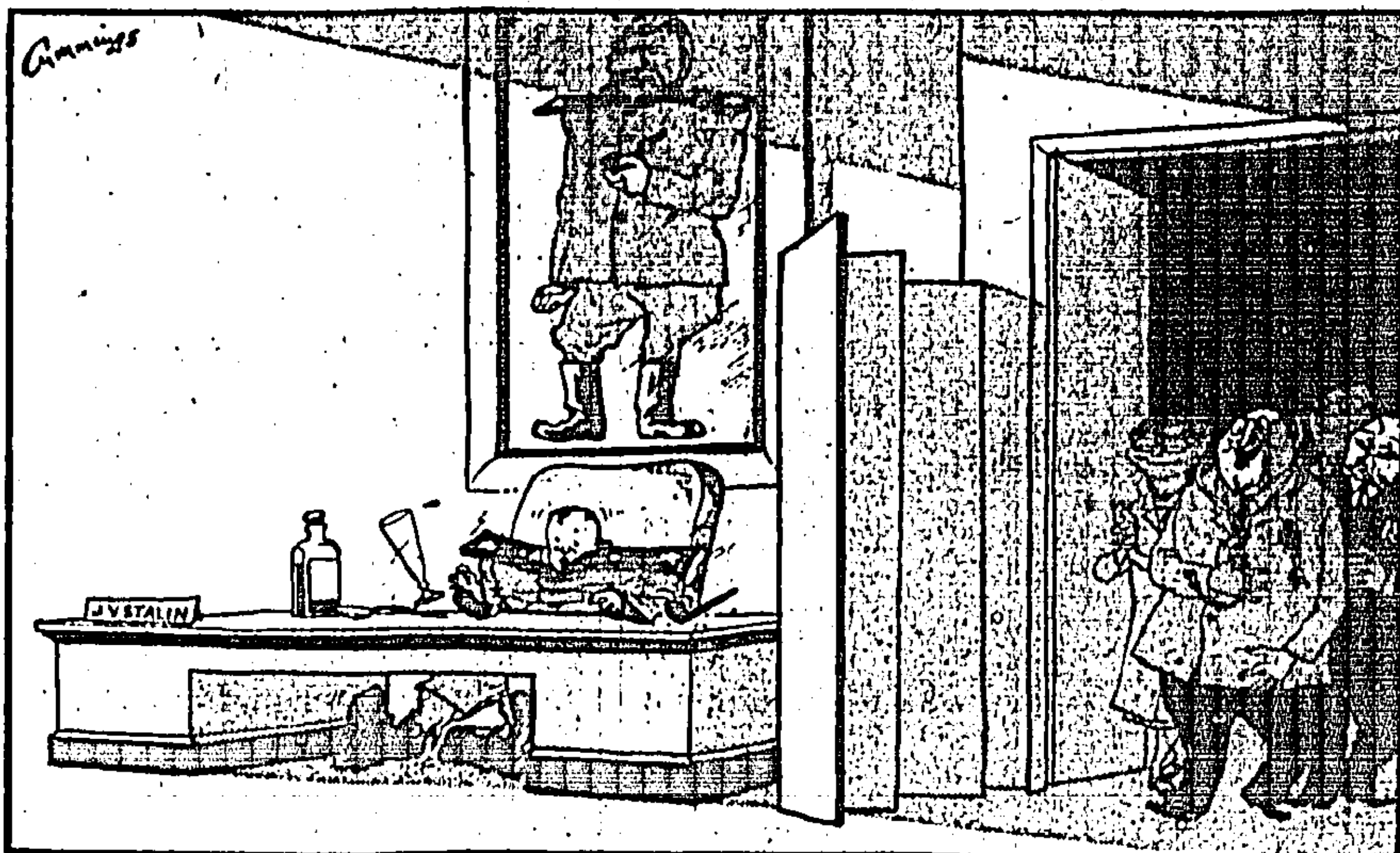
FOR the policy of terror there is evidence that a purge is likely in the middle ranks of the party administration. There are increasingly loud complaints of corruption among executives.

Many heads are likely to roll, many new recruits will be leaving for the labour camps of Central Asia. Many posts will be freed for younger Communists with the right amount of push.

I fancy the next few months in Moscow will provide the observant and thoughtful George Kennan with a fascinating spectacle. But not only Kennan—the world will be watching to see who will be more successful in dealing with Russia's problem: the Old Guard of the Politburo with their purge and pretended reorganisation, or Professor Olga and her guinea-pigs.

—London Express Service.

* "American Diplomacy," Becker and Warburg, 1952.



"Well, Comrade Stalin, we hope you'll agree that the Youth-Giving Tonic is a credit to the Soviet Academy of Rejuvenation."

London Express Service

World's Frankest Girl Confesses LOVE-LORN POLICE CHIEF GAOLED ME

66 Z E most wonderful man in ze world. Like Charles Boyer—but more cynical-looking. That is Zsa Zsa Gabor's description of her first husband, Burham Belge—a Turkish diplomat in Budapest, and a prince by birth.

Mr Belge was influential, and being groomed for a key Turkish diplomatic post. "His qualities had not escaped me ven I propose to him," says Zsa Zsa. Her Turk took her to Turkey—and risked his diplomatic career. For foreign marriages were not permitted in the diplomatic corps. The Turks didn't like their diplomats to marry foreigners—not even beautiful ones. They believed in playing safe against possible spies.

Istanbul and Ankara were wide-open cities—if you knew the right people. Zsa Zsa, through her marriage, did.

"I learn that in Turkey you have to complain all the time if you want to be popular with ze women," says Zsa Zsa, "other-wise they think you are doing too vell. I was sixteen, married to a distinguished man, just starting a wonderful new life—and I had to complain!"

Zsa Zsa learned Turkish in three months. But there was still the Turkish-Hungarian bad neighbours question.

A DARLING

"I fix that," says Zsa Zsa. She did, with the Turkish President himself—the tough, ruthless father of modern Ataturk. When Ataturk threw a party, it was a party. All night Ataturk would drink, play cards, or dance, according to how he felt.

"Ven he see me," says Zsa Zsa, "he thought he would dance."

Then someone told him who Zsa Zsa was.

Ataturk scowled. Burham Belge trembled. Zsa Zsa smiled.

And had the next dance with her. And the next. "Zsa," Zsa Zsa laughs, "he stop za music and he make a speech saying that Hungarians and Turks must all be friends together. He vos a darling."

"He vos the most sophisticated man in ze world, and so handsome. They found by a poll that 95 percent of the Turkish women thought he vos wonderful. George Sanders, my latest husband, is exactly the same type as Ataturk, so attractive, slightly sardonic, and the same colouring. Ataturk would have been a sensation in Hollywood."

JEALOUS

After that party, Mr Belge became the Director of the Press and Zsa Zsa sat top table at all the great diplomatic dinners. Her diamond collection increased. Crowned heads and the great smiled on her.

"I even made Bernard Shaw laugh. Ven I come to London in 1939, they close Victoria Station. Vo vere all very important. I vos an Excellency! But Zsa Zsa and her cutes, now sensed which way the

wind was blowing in London that fateful year. The bell was tolling for the gay, whirling life the know with Mr Belge the Diplomat. Zsa Zsa, thinking of new worlds to conquer, focused her eyes on the New World across the Atlantic.

"I vos a little girl playing with dolls," Zsa Zsa explains now. "I yawned at parties and I fell asleep. So I decide to leave that man. I vos soo young, and he vos soo much older—but kind."

ARRESTED

"He vos a nice husband, but soo jealous! If I smile at a policeman, he is furious, and how can I not ever smile? Impossible! That is probably why I let him, and anyway I vos too young and more interested in horses and dogs than in ze books he gave me to read. He treated me like a child. If he had a dinner party he would say: 'You go now to bed, little one.' Imagine zat!"

She returned to Budapest, and began to race against World War II. Kind Mr Belge obligingly arranged for a Swiss divorce. Arrived with diamonds and ten trunks of wardrobe, Zsa Zsa headed Americans.

"But it ces soo difficult to travel ven ze Germans are stuck in ze way. Oh! those Germans. . . . I got first to Yugoslavia. In Belgrade ze came to me and ask me to be a spy. Can you imagine me as a spy, darling? But I turn them down and I go to Iraq."

"And vat do you know? In Baghdad ze arrest me as a spy—just because I'm a Hungarian travelling on a Turkish diplomatic passport who speaks German with a French accent. At least, that's vat they tell me."

"Everything vas hectic in Baghdad in those days. The Europeans vere confined to one or two big hotels. There vos an R.A.F. officer there who used to get so tight on his off-duty times that he could stick little pins in him and he never felt it. In London he come to see me recently, and ask if I remember him. How could I forget!

I GET MAD

"Then I vas in a jam. Ze arrest me," Zsa Zsa got out of that one by quoting Henry VIII. Anthony Eden and Bernard Shaw as references! They vere accepted.

"A girl should always remember that, gentlemen: friends—past, present, real or imaginary—can ces in handy."

"But ven I get to Basra ze arrest me again and ze time I find myself in gaol, which is definitely no place for a lady."

They gaol me as a spy. And that she storms, "vos the fault of your R.A.F. The men with the big curly moustaches."

"Everywhere in Basra is a beeg security poster saying do not talk to strange women. And in the picture the woman she has red hair—just like mine. So

vat happens? Police come and lock me up. And that police chief! He vos behind all the trouble. He vos soo madly in love with me. He used to ring me up every morning and evening asking for a date. He even offered me a Rolls-Royce. But I don't fancy being taken for a ride by him, so finally he lock me up to make sure I don't leave too soon."

"Some nice English air force officers come to see me in gaol and say I'm all right. I ask how this get me out of prison. I tell them I'm just a poor little girl trying to get to America."

"Finally, they act like people always tell me English gentlemen act ven a girl is cornered, and she don't vant to stay this way—they let me go."

"But vat happen? I get put in a plane—and that police chief come and drag me off it and put me back in gaol."

"So I get mad. I send a message to a man I know who is a diplomat. He sees I get out once and for all. But that police chief! Him I shoot ven day if I get the chance!"

"I travel mostly in luxury. Money I don't worry about. I just sell a diamond necklace—a stone here, a stone there. And men everywhere are very rich. Ze are nice and get me seats on trains and planes."

THOSE ORCHIDS

Zsa Zsa and the Statue of Liberty met in June, 1941. "Vo liked ze look of each ozer from the start."

Trunks intact, and with nearly all her diamonds ("I'm an orderly, careful girl," she stayed just long enough in New York to make a shattering entry in the swanky 21 Club for lunch. She wore a mink and "loot a few" of her bracelets and necklaces. Just enough to knock everybody's eyes out, and just long enough for Society to note her arrival and her now classic phrase. "A girl, even a girl viz background, can put up with a lot of things if she has the right attitude to life."

She joined sister Eva, already established in Hollywood. Neither was as yet really organized. They lived in a Sunset Boulevard bungalow at a mere 65 dollars a month rent. Their car was an old one which they called "The Skeleton."

Both girls had hearty appetites—but they ate out mostly. That's why, when in the Hotel Plaza, some newspaper food went to the ice-box in search of a snack and drink. They found one small piece of salmon—and 17 orchids.

"I adore orchids," says Zsa Zsa, "but I don't like carrying them."

For Zsa Zsa those early days were looked on as a period of rejuvenation. She made pin-prick attacks on the night clubs. She dressed to fit her. Looked gorgeously. Dates vere not

lacking—but men of the right calibre vere.

"Those vere the happiest days of my life," says Zsa Zsa, "but ze trouble I had with those Hollywood voves. They are still vovling everywhere."

In these days too, most things she said vere funny because of her accent. But Zsa Zsa became wise as to what got a laugh. "She met many stars, film czars, executives, writers, directors—and financiers."

But one of the things Zsa Zsa did not, and still doesn't do, is drink. "Drinking is the worst thing a girl can do," she says. "It makes her ugly. I take only a sherry or a small glass of wine."

Nevertheless, life's never quiet with Zsa Zsa around. She became involved in a few law suits—but nothing which really cramped her style.

I PROPOSED

Warner's offered her a screen contract. "But Conrad Hilton offered me another kind of contract—a marriage one. I like Hilton's contract better so I forget about movies." And who was Hilton? The one and only Conrad Hilton—mighty in size and fortune—hotel owner and financier estimated to be worth \$100,000,000.

"My friends say—just mention marriage to zis man and you vill never see him again. But I like him. He's beeg and grey-haired and dance vell. So one night at a party with all his friends, I say: 'Conrad, I theenk I vill marry you.'

"And you know, he says right back: 'Zsa Zsa, vy don't you go right ahead and do that?'" She did. Meantime, Eva divorced her Hollywood doctor and married a son of a wealthy Los Angeles family with real estate, oil wells, and two yachts thrown in.

Looking back on her marriage to Hilton now, Zsa Zsa says: "Zis vos when I really learned about America. Ven I married Conrad I didn't even know vere Texas vas, or vat a deal was. But I learn!

LIKE FATHER

"Conrad vos a much older man—but he could run circles round younger men. He reminded me of my wonderful father. He looked like him, and had a buoyant temperament, so young that I vos actually too old for him! Most men are boys. They do not grow up so fast as women. Vo can't make so good plans, or direct hants—but ve are mothers by instinct."

"His two sons vere almost my age. To think," says Zsa Zsa, "that if my marriage to him lasted a bit longer, I would have been Elizabeth Taylor's mother-in-law ven she marry Nicky."

"Those boys vere vill. Real Texans. They used to shoot the vases out from under the flowers I arranged at home."

But Zsa Zsa vos about to do a bit of "shooting" herself—with staggering success—shooting to a new kind of fame!

TOMORROW: A gangster breaks into Zsa Zsa's bedroom in her New York luxury flat.

